The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,081.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER [illegible]

[Annual Subscription in Advance from 1st October 1871.....Rupees Forty-five
Ditto ditto from 1st January 1872.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

Form 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....Rs.	42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ... ,,	21	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,, ... ,,	14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,, ... ,,	5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion .....Rs.	5 0
Second do ..... ,,	2 8
Third do ..... ,,	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... ,,	0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2¼ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th Oct. 1871, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave Tuticorin	1
,, Ratnagherry	25	,, Colombo	2
,, Vingorla	25	,, Galle	3
,, Cawar	26	,, Negapatam	6
,, Mangalore	27	,, Madras	8
,, Cannanore	28	,, Coconada	10
,, Tellicherry	28	,, Vizagapatam	11
,, Calicut	29	,, Bimlipatam	12
,, Beypore	29	,, Gopaulpore	12
,, Cochin	30	,, False Point	13
,, Alleppey	31	Arrive CALCUTTA	14

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th October, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave BUSSORAH	17
	Nov.		
,, Kurrachee	3	,, Fao	17
,, Guadur	4	,, Bushire	18
,, Muscat	6	,, Linga	21
,, Bunder Abbas	8	,, Bunder Abbas	22
,, Linga	1	,, Muscat	24
,, Bushire	12	,, Guadur	26
,, Fao	14	,, Kurrachee	29
Arrive BUSSORAH	15	Arrive BOMBAY	Dec 2

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottas, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Sunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 [illegible]	0 1	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 [illegible]	0 6	0 8

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about the 22nd instant.)

THE favourite Passenger Steam Ship ERL KING, 1,068 registered tons, 250 nominal Horse Power, 1,250 offering, John Steele, Commander.

This Steamer, well known in the China trade, is specially noted for great speed and excellence of accommodation for Passengers. The last passage from London was accomplished in 28 days, including detention in the Canal. Rates are—

1st Class to Liverpool	£55
Steerage	32

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th October 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends from October next to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The Steamer SHIRVAN, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th November.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Aden.....	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£38	£13- 7
To Port Said.....	£30	£11- 6
To Trieste.....	£40	£13- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Athen, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have such an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller enters England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co. :—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports localised at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 11th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 21st October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE (3,742 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Rossell, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 26th Oct., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 24th October.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

PILGRIMS TO JEDDA.

THE S.S. EARL CANNING will be despatched on or about the 30TH OCTOBER, calling at ADEN and JEDDA. For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents for Charterers.

Bombay, 6th October 1871.

STEAMER TO ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will sail for the above Ports on the 1st proximo.

For Passage apply to HAJEE IBRAM HAJEE DADA, Office at Nacoda Molla, No. 91, or to the Undersigned.

For Freight and particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

17th October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden.....	£22	£15	..... £4
Suez	36	22	 8
Port Said.....	33	24	 9-10
Alexandria.....	39	25	 9-10
Messina	49	34	 14
Naples	50	34	 14
Leghorn	50	34	 14
Genoa	50	34	 14
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa).....	52	35	 14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Town Custom House, ex Unvoti,

G W F—210 Bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

2 Cases White Satin Checks.
1 ditto Lustre Orleans.
5 Bales Grey T Cloth, 7 lbs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th October 1871.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome richly carved household furniture, best plated, silver, glass and porcelain ware; a first-class mallow-toned mahogany square pianoforte, by C.H. Schroder; rare Japan bronze table ornaments; camphor-wood trunks and chest of drawers; carriages, horses, books, plants, garden seats, &c., &c.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 18th, and TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 19th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon on each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 139, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, close to the police chowkey, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, silver, glass and porcelain ware, piano, carriages, horses, &c., of H. Fran is, Esq., together with the remaining furniture, garden plants, &c., of H. A. W. Bishop, Esq., consisting of rich cut wine-leaf pattern glassware, decanters, claret and ice jugs, richly cut glass dessert service, handsome gilt and painted dinner, breakfast and dessert services, a set of silver spoons and forks, electro-plated liquor and cruet frames, dish covers, curry dishes, chamber and table sticks and double branch candle ticks, table lamps, cutlery, neat furniture, consisting of circular, pier, card, dining, sideboard, dressing and wash-hand tables, half-back sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room, dining-room, and easy chairs, teapoys, side board, screens, ottoman, four-post bedsteads complete, camp cots, clothes presses, hatstands, towel horses, camphorwood trunks, and chest of drawers, one Japan bronze table ornaments, flower vases, saloon rifle, mahogany pianoforte by C. H. Schroder, music stands, bronze and plated cue, two and four light lustres, pictures, carpets, a large musical box, single pole Jubilpore tent, garden, dispense and bath-room furniture, cooking utensils, books, plants in China and earthen pots, China garden seats, garden tools, single and double harness, &c. &c.

At 2 P.M.

A light English-built double-seated Brougham, with pole, shaft and lamps, by Thorn, Lond n.

A Palanquin chigrass with pole, shaft and lamps, by Collett and Co.

A pair of serviceable showy Grey Arab Horses.

A very powerful Bay Australian Horse.

N.B.—Catalogues are published and the property will be on view, three days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th October 1871.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS, 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branches—POONA AND SIMLA.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
ABERDEEN,

Would direct the attention of their Customers to the following New Preparations :—

STRAWBERRIES IN SYRUP for Ices, Omelettes, &c. In this Preparation the fine flavour of the Aberdeen Strawberries is perfectly retained, and the quality will be found unequalled.

MELTON MOWBRAY PIES for Breakfast and Luncheon.

KIPPERED MACKEREL.

CORNED BRISKET OF BEEF.

HOME FRUITS IN SYRUP.

SMOKED SAUSAGES.

ABERDEEN SAVOURY SAUSAGES.

J. M. & S. are now sending out their Jams, Jellies, and Tart Fruits of this Season's Preserving of very superior quality.

These articles may be had Retail of the best Provisioners throughout the world, or Wholesale at the

ABERDEEN PRESERVED PROVISION FACTORY,
56, VIRGINIA STREET, ABERDEEN.

N.B.—All Tins sent out by us, in addition to our usual Labels, are stamped "J.M. & S. MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN." None other are genuine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY
WILL APPEAR AT THEIR OWN THEATRE
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 18TH OCTOBER,
IN
JUMSHEED,
To be followed by
A NEW LAUGHABLE FARCE.

Admission at usual low rates.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

STILL MORE WONDERS,
MORE MUSIC,
MORE COMICALITIES,
MORE FUN.

THE THIRD, OR GOBLIN, PROGRAMME
WILL BE PRESENTED FOR THE FIRST TIME
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18TH,
BY Mr. ROBERT HELLER.

PART I. WONDERS.
1. DESSICATED CANARIES.
2. AN UBIQUITOUS SOVEREIGN.
3. THE MARVELLOUS PEACOCK, with an original Translation of Ovid.
4. THE SILVER RINGS (by request).
5. THE CRYSTAL CASKET.
6. LUCIFER'S PUNCH-BOWL.

PART II. MUSIC.
Mr. Heller will perform on his magnificent Grand Pianoforte,
TWO SOLOS—
1. Brilliant Variations on Airs from *L'Elisir d'Amore*.
2. Ballad—"Home, Sweet Home." Arranged by *Thalberg*.
After which the famous
GOBLIN DRUM CORPS,
Consisting of 63 Goblins, who will invisibly perform
JULIEN'S DRUM POLKA,
Accompanied by Mr. Heller.

PART III. MYSTERY.
At the request of many, MISS HAYDEE HELLER will repeat her Unfathomable Mystery of
SUPERNATURAL VISION.

PART IV. FUN.
The veritable Serio-Comic-Historic-Tragic Performance of
PUNCH AND JUDY.
The best Punch and Judy out of London.

DRESS CIRCLE, Rs. 5 ; STALLS, Rs. 3 ; UPPER CIRCLE, Rs. 2.
Doors open at 8 ; commence at 9.
Carriages can be ordered at 11.
Box Office open every day, and Seats can be secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Fort.

TO-MORROW EVENING, THURSDAY, A GRAND NATIVE PERFORMANCE.

ON SATURDAY, Miss Haydee begs respectfully to announce HER BENEFIT. A NEW PROGRAMME. Miss Heller will appear for the first time in her PORTFOLIO OF LIVING PICTURES.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 23rd and 24th instant, on account of the DUSSARA HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. AIKINS, Officiating Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
E. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 17th October 1871.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that SHARE CERTIFICATES, Nos. 148 and 149, of the above Company, having been either LOST or STOLEN, application has THIS DAY been made to the Directors to have them REPLACED by NEW CERTIFICATES in the names of the persons entaled to hold them, and that the Originals will thereby be cancelled.

Bombay, 17th October 1871.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING, numerously attended by the NATIVE COTTON MERCHANTS, was held THIS DAY, at the Office of Messrs. NADIR SEX KESSOWJEE & Co., Elphinstone Circle, when it was agreed that as the Owners of the Land on which the Cotton is stocked having demanded higher rents, which the Cotton Merchants do not think it advisable to pay, a Committee be appointed to take steps and arrange with the Owners of the aforesaid Land, as it may be deemed advisable in the interests of the Cotton Merchants.

The following are the names of the Members of the Committee who are entrusted with the management thereof :—

Jewaj Baloo.	Kessowjee Naik.
Kalyan Makoonjee.	Yuardman Poonsee.
Mahadowjee Dhurumsee.	Soondersdas Mooljee.
Shamjee Jadowjee.	Premabhai Hymabhai.
Moonsookhbhai Dragoobhai.	Becherdass Ambaidass.
Servlal Motelal.	Canjee Purbut.
Khoshall Hallidass.	Mathuradass Lowjee.

BOMANJEE COWASJEE,
Cotton Manager.

14th October 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NANABHOY BULLOORJEE, alias PUREJEE JEEVAJEE, and PEEROOZEBAEE, widow of the late DADABHOY MANOOKJEE WACHA, the Executors and Executrix of the late DADABHOY MANOOKJEE WACHA, respectively of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, have contracted and agreed to SELL to THACKER TRICUMDASS MOOLJEE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, all that Piece or Parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Sat Tad or Doongry Cooly Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Bholeshwar, facing on the east side of the said Doongry Cooly Street, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2,212, and being by admeasurement 72 feet in length from east to west, and 23 feet in breadth from north to south, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, on or towards the east by the public road called Sat Tad or Doongry Cooly Street, on or towards the west formerly by the house of Israel Samuel Nowgumtar, and now belonging to Khoja Khajee Pirbhoy, on or towards the north by a passage of which half belongs to the premises to be hereby conveyed and the other half belongs to the house and premises of Goculdas Tejpaul Khatao, and on or towards the south by a passage of which half belongs to the premises to be hereby conveyed and the other half belongs to the house and premises formerly belonging to Heshbai Sayer Sreedhur, and at present belonging to Kakoo Ranjee, and which said premises were formerly and now in the occupation of tenants of the said Dadabhoy Manockjee Wacha. All persons having any claim on the said property, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to me, at my Office, No. 3, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, in default of which the purchase will be completed, and he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 17th day of October 1871.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Customs Bonded Warehouse, in accordance with the NOTICE given in the "Government Gazette" of the 5th and 12th instant, and in conformity with sections 56 and 57 of Act VI of 18.3, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th idem, at 12 o'clock noon, Piece Goods, Haberdashery, Gunny, Wines and Spirits, Cajoo Liquor, Hardware, Machinery, Tools, Guns and Pistols, Glassenses, Rice, Sugar and Sugarcandy, Dates, Chillies, Betel Nuts, Preserves, Atwar, Soap, Photographic Albums, Glassware, China Bricks, Whiting, Chinaware, Ganja, Tobacco, Canoi-s, Senna Leaves, Camphor, Animal-wood Oil, Silver Ornaments, Silver Watches, Uttar of Roses, Raw Silk, China Mats, Folding Chairs, Four Boats, a Canoe, and other Miscellaneous Articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required as the Lots are knocked down, and the Goods must be cleared within three days from the day of sale.

M. B. VICCAJEE,
For Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P. D.
Bombay, Custom House, 17th October 1871.

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the Bombay General Post Office from 11th September to 10th October 1871.

Agnitoo, T	Kelly, J
Baate, C & Co	Mootiwallah & Co
Ballin	McCall, J
Byramjee Cowasjee	Marval, F C
Brown, R	Mathay, C
Burr, W T T	Mungee Soonderjee
Barron, M Mrs	M rgan, J
Cowasjee Spoonjee & Co	Monekton, C
Cooke, A C	Narayen Hari Jooga
Colaghan, O	Ouston, J
Cursetjee A Postonjee	Peachy
Carver, W, Captain	Peterson, A
Cowper, G	Tower, J
Coner, C	Pearson, E W
Devon, A	Palmer, E
Donaldson,	Pell, Mrs
Edmund, Mrs	Page, E
East, F E	Ringer, C E
Farmer, W	Smith, C & Co
Feldman, J C	Saopman, W A
Forrest, W C, Brigr General	Sweney, T
Framjee Jamsetjee	Stewart W
Gungaat succaram	Turner, W W, Sir, KCS
Holdsan, H M	The Inspector General of Police, Bombay
Hi ds, A S	The Manager of the Friend of India
Hodges, E T	Williams, J
Jabson, J	Yates, F V B
Hussn, A	
Hussey, R	
Hawthorne, W H	

Bombay, General Post Office, 17th October 1871.

WANTED, a double-barrelled DUCK GUN, central fire, 8 bore, 12 pounds.—Apply, with full particulars, to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

INDIAN TEAS,
FROM THE KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The KOUSANIE MIXTURE and KOUSANIE SOUCHONG, in packets of 4 lbs. each, per lb ...	2 0	2 4
ORANGE PEKOE and YOUNG HYSON, choice flavouring Teas ... ...per lb.	2 4	2 8

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE ON SALE.
(LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.)

AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The s.s. PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will sail for MALABAR COAST on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M., positively, instead of WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)

THE new Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,254 registered tons, 200 Horse Power, 1,300 effective, C. W. Pearson, Commander.

This fine Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade, has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description. Including detention in the Canal, the outward passage last voyage was accomplished in 25 days.

Rates are

1st Class to Suez	£30	Exclusive of Wines, &c.,
Do. Liverpool	50	
2nd Do. Do	30	

which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

There is a Stewardess on board, and if necessary, the services of a Surgeon will be engaged. Special arrangements have been made by Captain Pearson to ensure efficient general attendance to passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1871.

THE MOST AGREEABLE PAPER FOR FOSTAL CORRESPONDENCE IS DE LA RUE & CO'S EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER.

Price, per Packet of 5 Quires,
With OBLONG Envelopes. With SQUARE Envelopes.
Cash—Rs. 2-6 ; Credit—Rs. 2 12. Cash—Rs. 2-10 ; Credit—Rs 3-0

EVERY ONE CAN USE IT,
AND ALL WHO DO ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT,
22, RAMPART ROW,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

Please look for a LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's
BOMBAY GAZETTE and TIMES of INDIA.

NOTICE!!!
THOSE CELEBRATED ENGLISH COMEDIANS,
MISS FANNY RAYNOR
AND
MR. W. BENNEE,
WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN BOMBAY.

GIRLS' SCHOOL AT PANCHGUNNY.

MRS. SCOTT begs to inform her friends and the Public that she has OPENED a GIRLS' SCHOOL AT PANCHGUNNY, and has room for a limited number of Boarders.

Her Charges are, for Boarders Rs. 30, and for Day Scholars Rs. 6 per mensem, or less if more than one of a family be sent.

For further particulars apply to Mrs. SCOTT, Lionel Cottage, Panchgunny.

Panchgunny, 11th October 1871.

NOTICE.—DESIGNS with SPECIFICATIONS are hereby invited, for a MARKET (Materials, Wood, and Iron), for Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit—Cost NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

A Premium of Three Hundred Rupees will be paid to the person whose Design will be approved of by the Municipal Commissioners. The Designs, &c., to reach this Office before the 1st of MARCH 1872.

For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

JOHN EDWARD PODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Sukkur, 30th August 1871.

NOTE.

The above date for submitting Plans and Specifications to the Secretary, Sukkur Municipal Commission, is hereby ALTERED to NOT LATER than the 1st of JANUARY 1872.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commissio

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider—

1—Letter from the Clerk of the Peace, intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Accounts of the months of July and August 1871, and that they are on the table.

2—Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, No. 2315 of 1871, General Department, dated 23rd August last, intimating that His Excellency the Governor in Council has deemed it advisable to appoint a Committee to enquire into the present condition of the Finances of the Bombay Municipality.

3—Letter from the Accountant General, No. 6/2096, dated 1st September 1871, inquiring when the subject of his letter No. 6/142, dated 14th July last, would be disposed of.

4—Resignations of H. Maxwell, Esq., and Narrayan Vassudevji, Esq., as Members of the Finance Committee.

5—The Annual Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1870.

6—Report of Auditors on the Accounts of 1869 and 1870.

7—Letter from Mr. Russell Aitken to the Clerk to the Justices, dated 5th, tember 1871, on the subject of Captain Tulloch's Report on the Vehar Dams.

8—Letters from Jhujoma Rujjuma, complaining that his house was pulled down by Municipal Officers without previous notice being given to that effect, and the Municipal Commissioner's Report thereon.

9—The Municipal Commissio

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	650
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ees. Issue	192½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,460
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	150
17,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	92
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21[illegible]3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
.....	£20	19[illegible]1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13[illegible]0·2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£18	19[illegible]5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,515
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	140
750	2,500	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	1,000
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,175
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	940
300	3,000	350	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	390
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,100
200	2, 00	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,250
200	500	all	33⅓pc.	Do New	575
100	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company	800
500	1,850	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co	6,100
350	2,000	all	200 pc	East India Press Co	3 100
150	8,500	all	1000 "	Fort Press Co	9,300
300	2,0 0	1,800	30 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,015
700	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,725
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc	Imperial Press Co	1,150
300	5,000	2,000	10 0 pc	Kutrachee Press Co	1,075
2,000	400	250	60 pc	Mofussil Press & Co	525
120	2,500	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
150	2,0.0	all	Nil.	Timevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 "	Victoria Press, Madras	1,025

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50 "	Albert Mills Co	1,575 nl.
600	1,250	0	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,340
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,640
100	5,0 0	all	...	Bombay	2,60 nl.
200	1,000	all	50 "	Bombay United	1,085
1,900	150	150	25*	Bcach Mills	300
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,275
720	2,000	all	75 p.c	Great Eastern	2,300
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,150
900	1,0.0	all	Nil.	Moorajee Spinning	1,275 nl.
400	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,745
690	2,500	2,400	210p.c	Royal	2,125

* Per share for the half-year

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.				
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	250	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co	8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 1/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	218

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes		10-12
Carolas		200
Mexican Dollars		220
Five- Frane Pieces		203
Bar Silver		10[illegible]
Gold Leaf		16-13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English		16-14
Australian Gold		16-14-6
Government Securities		5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112[illegible]
Five per cent	102to102½
Four per cent	96½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	1 7
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan, Home Rate	111
Do. Do. Market Rate	114
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	94[illegible]
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	123

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—17TH OCTOBER, 9 PM.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 17th October, 11-14 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 31 minutes

Via Turkey, 16th October, 10-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 21 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th October, 7-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 17 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 16th October, 4-50 P.M.—Greenwich time. Time in transit 4 hours 45 minutes.

Via Turkey, 16th October, 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th October, 10-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 30 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 16th October, 8-30 P.M.—Greenwich time. Time in transit 2 hours 50 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th October, 11-22 P.M.—Greenwich time. Time in transit 2 hours 53 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 16th to 9 P.M. of the 17th October is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 14	0 5
" Kurrachee	0 40	0 3
" Madras	1 6	0 5
" Galle	17 48	5 23

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 17th Oct., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 17th Oct., 2-54 P.M.; via Turkey, 16th Oct., 11-00 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 16th Oct., 4-57 P.M. America, via Russia, 17th Oct., 11-12 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships do.	£2 7s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir hdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 75 to 80 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per 0n
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Snipe (s)	Browne	Bussorah, Sept. 28
	Gogah (s)	Nacoda	Cutch Mandvee, Oct. 14

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Patna (s)	Sanders	Cutch and Kurrachee.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.

The ship Porteus, Murphy, to Bassein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Gogah, to Cutch Mandvee, began to load yesterday.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 16th October, 12-33 PM—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 17th Oct, 12 NOON—Weather sultry, wind light airs, thermometer 83, barometer 30·02.

MANGALORE, 17th Oct, 10-20 AM—Weather cloudy, thermometer 84, fall of rain 80 cents.

CANNANORE, 17th Oct, 10 AM—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 30 030, fall of rain 19 cents.

VINGORLA, 17th Oct, 9-20 AM—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 82, fall of rain 4 inches.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba. Latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; long., 4h. 51m. 29s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 14th October.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·779	in.
Temperature of the Air	81·9	"
Wet-bulb Thermometer	78·7	"
Dew Point	77·6	"
Relative Humidity of Air	·873	"
Extent of cludy Sky the whole sky clouded=8	2·4	"
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	88·4	"
Minimum do. do.	77·9	"
General direction of wind, NNW, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, NE.		
Movement in 24 hours	201	

	In.	Ct.
Fall of Rain during the week	0	13
Registered between 1st January and 8th Oct. 1871	37	38
Total fall of Rain between 1st January and 15th Oct.	37	51

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria Cross, 129 packages glassware, D Sorabjee & Co; 125 boxes bar soap, J Furrell; 5 cases biscuits, 3 cases soap, and 3 casks glassware, C Jewajee.

Alonzo (s), 10 bales blue mottles, M Govindjee.

FROM LONDON.

Albert Victor, 11 cases sewing thread, H B Jeejeebhoy; 1001 cakes spelter, R Harkison.

Red King (s), 2 cases paper stainers, John S Elmore & Co.

City of Manchester, 1,0.0 boxes, H Pestonjee & Co.

Alonzo (s), 7 cases paper, S Dossabhoy.

Victoria Cross, 10 cases biscuits, B Soolee & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Manchester, 10 casks paints of sort, A Burjorjee & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 500 boxes brandy, A Ardaseer & Sons.

FLOM BORDEAUX.

Cannanore, 97 cases brandy, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

Amanda, 425 cases brandy, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

From Jedda, per wreck s. s Bradelbane.

Codabux, 4 cases typpe, Jahangeer & Sons; 54 boxes sherry wine, Mehrjee, Johnston & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Pericles, 22 bales cotton, S Narronjee & Co; 50 bales cotton, L Mooljee.

Khedive (s), 25 bales wool, J Pursotum; 44 bales cotton, C Lalljee & Co, 91 bales cotton, D Merwanjee, 100 bales cotton, M Treebhuwandass; 110 bales cotton, G Boilram; 3 bales cotton, B Canjee; 1 bale cotton, C Furdonjee; 1 bale cotton, E D Sassoon; 100 bales cotton, N Poojaram; 125 bales cotton, N Gulalchund; 50 bales cotton, R Mooljee.

Red King (s), 50 bales cotton, M Jewraz; 200 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co; 62 bales cotton, A Bhimjee; 229 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe & Co; 32 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 27 bales cotton, G Runchord; 15 chests indigo, L Sewjee; 200 bales cotton, D Sassoon & Co.

Alonzo (s), 3,193 bags dates, W Nicol & Co; 80 bales cotton, and 501 packages wet dates, P Nensey.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive (s), 1 case musk, Ritchie, Stewart, & Co; 9 bundles hides and skins, P Damjee; 12 cases cardamom, H A Esmail & Co; 45 bales hides, N Ganjee.

FOR KONGKONG.

Hindoostan (s), 63 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 17.

Maconochie, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, from Deesa.

Tendy, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmednggur.

Watts, Captain, 9th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 17.

Lynch, Brigadier General, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Deesa.

Huyshe, Captain, Offg. Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, on duty, to Egutpoora.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 14th October, 1871.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company has notified that the fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of native troops travelling in course of relief or on duty, when accompanying them, can, on production of a requisition (Form E) duly signed by the officer who signs the requisition on which the soldiers themselves are proceeding, be allowed to travel on the G. I. P. line, in third class carriages, on payment of a special reduced fare of two pies per mile for each person; children over one and under ten years being charged only half this amount, free as heretofore.

The number of soldiers' relatives to be supplied with tickets at this reduced rate should be entered in the requisition, which will have to be given up to the railway officer when the tickets are issued, after it has been duly certified upon it that the conveyances referred to in it have been supplied.

Each party of troops concerned, proceeding by the G. I. P. line, should be furnished by officers commanding corps with an authenticated statement of the number and descript.on of relatives, with the ages of children so travelling, for the guidance of officers furnishing requisitions.

The same rules will be observed regarding the luggage of those travelling at this special reduced fare, as are in force for military baggage, both as regards free allowance and rates.

The above to be added as a note to para 103 of "Rules to regulate the movements of troops by railway in the Bombay Presidency."

The C-in-C is pleased to direct that in future all applications for furlough on private affairs from Medical Officers in military employ are to be forwarded to Army Head Quarters, by General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts through the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 5th Oct 1871:—

Lt-Col W R Lambert, S C, Colir and Mag, Kurrachee.

Capt A J Bannerman, S C.

Surg Maj T B Johnstone, Secy to the Inspr Genl, Ind Medl Depart.

The following appointment at the Central Gymnasium, Poona, is authorized:—

Lance Corpl W H Elphinstone, 49th Foot, to be Corporal Instructor, vice Lance Sergeant F Jowsey, 15th Hussars.

In G O C No 434, 15th July last, transferring Ensign Hogg, from 3rd Lt Cav to Poona Horse, read—Ensign Hogg will travel on duty at the public expense.

The Officer Comdg D Bat, 9th Brig R A, is authorized to issue 2 lbs of gram and 5 lbs dry grass extra daily, to each of 2 Horses in his Bat, from 1st to 15th inst, inclusive.

Corpl R Langford, 59th Foot, employed in the Barrack Dept, is transferred to the Unattached List from the 15th June 1870, and promoted Sergt with effect from the 15th June 1871, under the provisions of G G O No 402 of 1862.

The undermentioned man employed in the Ordnance Department is transferred to the Unattached List:—

Sergt George Brew, 18th Brig R A.

The services of Sergt William Briscoe, D Bat 9th Brig R A, are placed at the disposal of the Inspr Genl of Ordnance and Magazines, for employment, on the temporary establishment of the Ordnance Dept.

The following arrangements in the Poona Horse are confirmed:—

Maj Malcolmson officiated as Comdt, Capt. Owen as 2nd Squad Officer, and Capt Phillips as 3rd Squad Officer addition to his own duties, from the 24th Sept to the 6th Oct. 1871.

The following arrangements in the Sind Frontier Field Force are confirmed:—

1st Regt Sind Horse—Lt McNair officiated as Second in Command and Squad Officer, and Lt Lucas as Adjt, in addition to their respective duties from the 29th May to the 3rd June 1871, both days inclusive.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Poorundhur Sanitarium Order, dated 13th Aug 1871, notifying that Maj Priestley performed the duties of Station Staff Officer in addition to his own, from 3rd to 20th July 1871, inclusive.

19th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 5th Oct 1871, directing Maj Burd to officiate as Second in Command and Wing Officer, and Capt Durand as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, vice Lt-Col James, proceeding on preparatory leave.

8th Regt N I—Regtl order, dated 9th Oct 1871, making the following arrangements:—

Maj Fellows to officiate as Second in Command and Wing Officer, and Captain Blew as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, vice Lt-Col Pecher, proceeding on leave, and until the arrival of Lt-Col Bates.

Capt Gardiner to officiate as Adjt in addition to his own duties, vice Captain Lloyd and until the arrival of Lt Tandy.

With the sanction of Government, Conductor James Hartley, Ord Dept, is a warded a pension of two shillings and six pence a day in Europe, from date of embarkation.

The undermentioned has obtained leave of absence:—

General List—Capt F. H. Gordon, for 30 days, from date of departure, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Ordnance Department—Magazine Sergt W. O Rourke, to Poona, from date of departure for 3 months, on medical certificate.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 9th October 1871.

Subject to approval by H M, the C-in-C in India sanctions the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lt Henry B Walmsley, 56th Regt; and is pleased to make the following promotions:—

56th Regt—Ens Henry T Dean-Drake to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Walmsley, who retires. Dated 24th Sept. 1871.

92nd Regt—Ens Oliver Selby to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Chalmer, promoted. Dated 28th Aug 1871.

The C-in-C is pleased to confirm Capt R. N. Gream, 62nd Regt, in the appointment of Director of Gymnastics in India. Dated 1st Sept. 1871.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

Royal Artillery—Capt T. Mahon to be Major, from the 18th of June 1871.

Subject to approval by H M, the C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following promotions:—

19th Foot—Maj. Henry de R. Pigott to be Lt Col without purchase, vice Bright, seconded on appointment to the Brigade Staff. Dated 25th Aug 1871.

Capt John Anderson to be Maj, without purchase, vice Pigott, promoted. Dated 25th Aug 1871.

Lt William Bennett to be Capt, without purchase, vice Anderson, promoted. Dated 25th Aug. 1871.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

39th Foot—Ens F. Abbott to be Interpreter. Dated 3rd Oct 1871.

The retirement from the service, by sale of his commission, of Capt A. F. Adams, of the 2nd Bn 24th Foot, has been sanctioned by the C-in C, subject to approval by H M. Dated 3rd Oct 1871.

With the sanction of Government, Lt Col J Baillie, Ben S C, is appointed to do general duty at Simla, as a special case.

With reference to G O C C 27th Feb last, p 99, Lt P G Hill, 3rd Bn Rifle Brigade, having passed the prescribed examination, is confirmed in the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. P Hill, C.B., Comdg the Lahore Division.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostance on the 4th Sept 1871:—

Gunner W. Lovet, C Bat. 19th Bgde. R A.

Trumpeter F W Daley, C Bat. 19th Bgde R. A.

Driver G Smith, C. Bat 19th Bgde R. A.

Capt E H O'Dowd, 41st Foot.

The following order is confirmed, as a purely temporary and very special arrangement:—

Sangor Distric Order, dated the 9th Sept, appointing Capt A Seagrim, SC, offg. Depy Judge Advocate, to conduct the current duties of the department of the Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, in addition to his other duties, vice Local Capt E F Chapman, R A, proceeding to Allahabad, pending arrival of this successor.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Jubbulpore Station Order, dated the 13th Sept, appointing Staff Asst Surg G. Curry, attached to D. Batty, 8th Bgde R A, to the medical charge of the detachment of 1st Bat 19th Foot, in addition to his other duties, vice Asst Surg G. Ryan proceeding on leave.

9th Beng Cav—Regtl Order, dated the 23rd Sept, appointing Maj H. yl. Oldfield, 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer, to officiate as Comdt, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 8th idem, vice Lt Col H L Campbell, proceeded to Murree on court martial duty.

13th Beng Cav.—Regl Order, dated the 27th Sept, making the following temporary appointments, vice Capt C R Pennington, offg 2nd in Comd and offg 2nd Squad Officer, proceeded to Kooree:—

Lt D H Thompson, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Ens J F Carthew, offg 3rd Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Sappers and Miners—Regtl Order, dated the 18th Sept., appointing Lt B Blood, R Engrs, to be Supdt of Park and Field Train, vice Lt E Harvey, R Engrs, resigned, and in room of Lt E G Clayton, R Engrs, struck off the strength of the corps.

97th N I.—Regtl Order, dated the 18th Sept, appointing Lt J Corse-Scott, Qr Mr. and offg Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 29th July vice Lt Sir C. H Leslie, Bart, offg Adjt, proceeded to Calcutta, there being no other qualified officer available.

Dated the 13th Sept, appointing Lt Sir C H. Leslie, Bart, 2nd Wing Subs and offg Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt J. Corse-Scott, Qr Mr and offg Wing Officer, proceeded on sick leave, there being no other qualified officer available.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazett* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all [illegible] country Subscribers, who will thus be put [illegible] footi[illegible]scribers.

From [illegible]72, the uni[illegible] script[illegible] on the [illegible]

	Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 72
Half year "	" 24	" 38
Three months "	" 14	" 21
One Month "	" 5	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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Fees:—First and Second Classes ..... Rs. 5 per Month.
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BOARDERS.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

A Class for Apprentices meets every evening from 5 to 7 o'c ock, in the Fort High School. Master, Mr. F. MACARRE. Fee, Rs. 2 per month.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Se-
J. PATON, } cretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

POLLOCK—GREAVES—BANING—September 20th, at St. James's Church, New Brighton, Cheshire, by the Rev. B. Banning, M.A., Vicar of Workington, Shropshire, uncle of the Bride, and the Rev. R. D. Fowell, M.A., Vicar of New Brighton, J. K. Pollock, Esq., third son of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Chester, D.D., and grandson of the late Very Rev J. W. Kea ioge, D.D., Dean of St. Patrick's, to Ada elder daughter of C B Greaves-Baning, Esq., of Elfer lie, New Brighton and Irlam Hall, Lancashire.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CRAWFORD—October 17th, at Malabar Hill, the wife R. L. Crawford, Esq., of a son.

WALLER—October 16th, at No. 30, M[illegible] the wife of Mr. R. W. Waller, of a son.

OTHER PRESID[illegible]

DEATH.

BROMHEAD—October 11th, at Futte[illegible]ine Gonville, daughter of Sir Benj Bromhead, Bt[illegible]h 40th N. I., aged ten months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from October 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 45

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1871.

THE letter from Colonel Pelly, which we publish in another column, shows that the famine in Persia, far from decreasing in intensity, is still more severe, and will probably last until the early harvest of next year is reaped, in April or May. Meanwhile, Colonel Pelly, with the British Residency at Bushire, besieged from day to day by thousands of starving people clamorous for bread, has only money enough in hand to relieve, till the end of next month, the wants of the most necessitous among them by the distribution of doles amounting to not more than Rs. 36 a day in all. It is certain that, without the help of foreign charity, numbers of these wretched people will perish miserably, for the Persian Government does nothing to help them, and has even tried to deny, with some of the most industrious towns in the country absolutely depopulated from want of food, that any famine exists. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has, we understand, suggested the immediate formation of a Committee of Relief in Bombay; and, as the relations of Persia with this Presidency are more intimate than with any other part of India, and many of our wealthiest citizens are of the same kith and kin as the Persians, we may hope that a considerable fund will soon be subscribed here.

THE Government of India has lately published a fresh contribution to the never-ending discussion, whether the land of India belongs to the State and ought to be made to yield a revenue large enough to relieve the whole community from the payment of taxes, or whether it should be regarded as the private property of the cultivators,—subject only, in common with all other kinds of property, to the condition that it may be taxed to supply the State with the means of meeting necessary public expenditure. Lord Mayo and his colleagues, backed by the Duke of Argyll, are now eager to prevent the "sacrifice" of revenue which would be caused by the adoption of the view of Sir Charles Wood and Lord Canning, that the State should relinquish as speedily as possible the position of a landlord in India, and convert the farms of the ryots or zemindars into freeholds throughout the country. Probably, five years hence, the pendulum of opinion among Anglo-Indian statesmen on this subject will have swung back again to the other extreme; but meanwhile, under the influence apparently of Mr. Strachey, there are no limits to the furious zeal with which the Government of India demands from the cultivators the "unearned increment" of the produce of their fields. The claim to a principal share in the profits of this particular kind of industry is based by Indian officials partly on historical precedents, partly on that modern theory of rent from which Mr. Mill and Mr. Odger are trying to deduce such momentous consequences for all holders of property in England, but which it is a little surprising to find a great landed proprietor like the Duke of Argyll anxious to establish as the leading principle of the law of real property in India. We propose in this article to deal only with the historical bearing which the unfruitful will die; the letters

evide[illegible]
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T[illegible]
inde[illegible]
ed to[illegible]
mere[illegible]
tra[illegible]

[illegible]ill fade; and love and modesty [illegible]e face of the earth."

[illegible] sympathise much with Poona, which, it [illegible]ems, is being gradually depopulated of its fair ones. We find the following in a contemporary:—"A large number of our Poona ladies have left us by the mail steamer for England on Saturday last—ladies who will be much missed from Poona society, many of them being residents here during almost the entire year. We regret our loss exceedingly; but trust that they may all be able soon to return in renovated health and strength. This season has been an exceptionally sickly one—the holding off of the rain having caused dysentery and fever to prevail, especially among children, to an extent unknown before at this usually healthy station."

MILITARY ITEM.

WE hear that Dr. Joseph Rose is likely to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals at Allahabad; Surgeon-Major Walker reverting temporarily to his former charge of the Sappers, &c., at Roorkee.—*Pioneer.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, 16TH OCTOBER.

The Emperor William opened the German Parliament to-day.

His Majesty, in his speech from the Throne, stated that the friendship of Germany with Austria and Russia was a guarantee for the future peace of the country. The remainder of his speech chiefly referred to financial matters and to loans contracted during the late war.

LONDON, 16TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 7¼d.

The sum of £618,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bombay mail of the 19th ultimo was delivered in London on the 14th instant.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

LETTER FROM COLONEL PELLY.

No. 1070/282 of 1871.

From Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Pelly, O.S.I., H. B. M.'s Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to the Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay.

British Residency, Bushire, dated 20th September 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to subjoin copies of three telegrams I have received from the Foreign Secretary, Major Champain, and Colonel Haig, offering charitable aid in relief of the famine in this neighbourhood, the existence of which seems now to be generally believed in, except by the Minister and Consul General of His Majesty the Shah at London:—

The Foreign Secretary's Telegram of 6th September 1871.

"Spend additional two thousand rupees among famine-stricken people around Bushire. Further subscription by Dacca Zemindar. Amount will be remitted through Political Secretary, Bombay."

Major Champain's Telegram of 13th September.

"Please telegraph what form relief most acceptable where most required. Draw on me and expend one hundred pounds to relieve sufferers as you approve. Reply paid."

Colonel Haig's Telegram of 19th September.

"Money available here for famine relief. If any required, telegraph how much. 'Reply prepaid.'"

2. As regards the telegram from Colonel Haig, and which was the last received by me, I have replied as follows:—

"I have cash for present. Whatever you can spare, as winter approaches, will be thankfully received."

3. The telegrams of the Foreign Secretary and Major Champain placed at my disposal a total sum of Rs 3,000, and this amount I am in the course of distributing to the following classes:—

Foreign Secretary	Rs.	2,000
Major Champain	"	1,000
Total	Rs.	3,000

1st Class.—The poor in the town who are so reduced as to be unable to move. A Ferash carries to them daily a small supply of bread.

2nd Class.—That far more numerous class, which though perhaps unable to work much, is still able to attend at the Residency for charity. I have formed a committee composed of the Jemadar of the Guard, the Residency Apothecary, the Residency 2nd Mirza, and the Ferash Bashee (head peon), who assemble these poor daily in a large enclosure, selecting those who appear to be in actual want, and dismissing the rest. Those selected receive at the rate of 5 pool each (a sum which is considered sufficient to keep body and soul together for the day), and the committee are permitted to disburse daily a sum not exceeding Rs. 20*—thus since 30 pools are the equivalent of one kran, and 50 krans the equivalent of Rs. 20, I am enabled to feed about 300 indigent of this class.

3rd Class.—I have made arrangements for employing fifty poor labourers per diem in the repair of a main road outside the town at the rate of ½ a kran per labourer, equivalent to Rs. 10 per diem for 50 labourers. From this arrangement the following advantages are expected:—1st—The supply of labour in the town itself will be reduced, and thus afford the labourers who remain there a better market for their labour. 2nd.—The rate of wages offered not being such as would

THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY'S ACCOUNTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There surely can be no doubt that the Committee have over-stated the liabilities of the Municipality by Rs. 10,05,949 15-7, and this, I suppose, is what the letter of "Hope Not" is intended to suggest.

The Committee state that the total amount of loans received from Government and the public is Rs. 67,40,657-1-5, and point out that the Municipality ought now to have (but has not) in deposit towards re-payment of, or as unapplied portions of, these loans Rs. 10,05,949-15-7, and they therefore add that sum to the amount of the loans as an additional liability.

That this is an error is clear. It is only necessary to suppose the Municipality to be in liquidation. It would then pay Government and the public the Rs. 67,40,657-1-5 borrowed, and no claim could be made for any further sum.

The fact is the Rs. 10,05,949-15-7 is not an additional liability at all. Our [illegible] is that we cannot show that sum in Government paper as an asset.

We have therefore the small satisfaction of amending the report by reducing the liabilities of the Municipality from Rs. 86,68,823-2 to Rs. 78,62,873-4-0, and by altering the statement in the 5th para., that the entire liabilities of the Municipality exceed its assets of every description by Rs. 4,38,491-11-6, to a statement that "the assets of every description exceed the entire liabilities by Rs. 5,67,458-4-1." But, alas! this amendment in no way affects the conclusion arrived at by the Committee that 22 lacs of rupees are required to meet immediate cash demands, and replace amounts unauthorisedly taken from deposit accounts.—Yours, &c.

M. Y.

*** Although it is true that, if the Municipality were wound up, it would not have to pay both Sinking Fund and Loans, it is impossible to show the real deficit in the finances without setting down on one side, as the Committee has done, what ought to have been put aside (Rs. 2,65,000) as a Sinking Fund, and, on the other, the amount (Rs. 1,51,000) actually in hand,—or rather pledged to the Bank of Bombay,—for that special purpose. So, again, with regard to the amounts that ought to have been in reserve for Drainage works, and the surplus, engulfed in current expenditure, of the Hotes- ate loan, surely these sums ought to be reckoned among the liabilities of the Municipality, in its account with the public. To put the matter more plainly, if the law had been observed, the public debts of the Municipality would now have been reduced by Rs. 4,65,0-0, and there would have been a sum of Rs. 7,87,000 in reserve. There is, however, no reserve, and the sum available as sinking Fund, when it has been recovered from the bank of Bombay, will be one lakh less than [illegible]. The Municipality has, therefore, spen., out of the loans on works which were supposed to have been otherwise provided for in the annual budgets, about nine lakhs of rupees for the payment of which the rate-payers will be held liable in addition to the amount of the regular debt.—ED. B. G.

BOMBAY.

TIGER AT KAIRA.—A tiger has made its appearance in a village at Kaira, where it has killed several animals.

ARRIVAL OF DAVE CARSON AT POONA.—Dave Carson has arrived at Poona, and will shortly give a series of performances.

THE HON. MR. TUCKER.—The Hon. Mr. Tucker left Bombay for Poona on Monday by the morning train, where he arrived in the evening.

BROACH STREET WATERING CONTRACT.—The contract for watering the roads at Broach has been given to a Parsee whose tender amounted to Rs. 12,000.

MAILS FOR ADEN, per H. M. S. Quangtung, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 1 P.M.

BOMBAY WATER ANALYST.—We understand that Assistant Surgeon Atmaram S. Jayakar has been appointed Analyser of Water in the Bombay Presidency.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—Last week Rs. 60 were recovered on account of Municipal fines inflicted by the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—We hear that H. E. the Governor is not to proceed to Mahableshwur, but will stay at Ganiesh Khind during this hot season.

THE DEWAN TO THE RAO OF CUTCH.—We understand that the Dewan to His Highness the Rao of Cutch has arrived in Bombay to visit H. E. the Governor.

INSPECTION.—The Brigadier-General will inspect the detachment H. M.'s 11th Regiment N. I. in drill order on their Regimental Parade Ground at 5-15 P.M. to-day.

CASES UNDER THE EXTENDED JURISDICTION.—During September there were seventy-two cases filed in the Small Causes Court under the extended jurisdiction.

THE WEATHER AND THE POLICE COURTS.—In consequence of the present hot weather, the Fort Police Courts will be closed daily at 4 P.M., until further notice.

WRECK OF A SMALL CRAFT.—A native craft, laden with wood, and belonging to one Mahomed Ibrahim, ran on a rock at the Carnac Bunder on Monday, and became a total wreck.

THEFT.—Yesterday, in the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Cooper sentenced one Dhackoo Raghoo to a month's imprisonment, for stealing four rupees in cash, belonging to Babajee Govind.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday, a Mahomedan named Adamshaw Curreemshaw fell off the Carnac Bunder whilst intoxicated, and was severely injured. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

SHIPMENTS OF EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—We learn that arrangements are being made to obtain passages to Europe for a dozen European vagrants. It appears that the work-house is at present much overcrowded.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE BOREES OF CUTCH.—We learn that in consequence of a dispute between the Borees and the Hindoos of Cutch, the former wanted to leave the place and go to some other country, but were prevented by His Highness the Rao.

WE (*Poona Observer*) are informed on good authority that a Memorial, signed by about eighty of the oldest and most influential residents of Poona, has been respectfully submitted to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, praying that Surgeon R. Boustead, of the 9th Regiment, may be retained in Poona.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, Ismail Enoos and two others were charged with committing an assault against the person of one Sewnath Sujoomul. The magistrate convicted the prisoners. Three of them were fined Rs. 25 each, and the fourth Rs. 50.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Joseph Jones was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being drunk and disorderly on board the steam ship Carnac. The magistrate said that this was not an offence that could be taken cognizance of by a magistrate. The case was therefore struck off.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—A Mahomedan named Shaik Ahmed Mahomed Syed was charged yesterday, before Mr. Connon with house-breaking by night and theft of jewellery, worth Rs. 1,212, property of one Futteh Mahomed Hussen. A number of witnesses were examined, and the magistrate then adjourned the case for further enquiry.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—The members of this company perform again this evening, at their new theatre, the play of "Jamshed," which had a run for several nights last season. It is the composition of Mr. Kaikhosru Nowrojee Kabrajee, and won a prize offered by the company some time ago. Its merits are so well known that we have no doubt it will attract a crowded and appreciating audience. The play will be followed by a local farce in the Guzerati language.

A VAGRANT SENT TO JAIL.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, E. N. Freeman, a vagrant, was charged at the instance of Mr. S. Higgins, Senior Assistant, House of Correction, with escaping from the ship Euxine, before she had reached her port of destination, he having been embarked as a vagrant in that vessel on the 14th inst., in pursuance of an agreement voluntarily entered into by him with the Secretary of State for India in Council. The charge was laid under section 21 of Act 21 of 1869. He was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.—We hear from Matheran that the climate there is delightful just now. The views in the mornings and evenings are particularly fine. There are mists at these times, which lightly flock about and rest on the top of the distant hills or glide along the intermediate valleys, giving a homelook to everything. We would advise those who intend to spend the time there, between this and the Bombay season, to go up at once. The accounts from Mahableshwur are much the same, only the mornings are so cold as to make fires desirable until about midday.—*Deccan Herald.*

MISS FANNY RAYNOR AND MR. W. BENNER'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.—On Friday evening last the above very talented artists gave their farewell performance at the Soldiers' Institute, previous to starting for Bombay. The audience was a tolerable one, and judging from the applause they tendered to the rendering of various portions of the pieces, it may be presumed that they were fully satisfied and entertained.—*Poona Observer.*

ROBBERY AT POONA.—We regret to lean that a daring robbery was committed at Sewapoor in the "Star of India Hotel." A back room was broken into at night, and gold and silver ornaments, copper pots, and a quantity of wearing apparel were removed. There were seemingly a number of robbers, or they likewise removed a case of brandy to regale themselves after the night's work. The value of the property lost is stated to be Rs. 400. Sewapoor, it will be remembered, is the first stage on Mahableshwur road.—*Ibid.*

THE SUNGUM BRIDGE.—We are very glad to state that the Sungum Bridge on the River Moola Moota, which was constructed forty years ago, and which is now considered to be much worn out, is to be pulled down and a new one to be constructed on a very large scale. The present bridge is too narrow; the new one, however, will be made much broader. The work for the construction of this new bridge will commence in about two months, under the superintendence of Colonel Finch of the Royal Engineers, and will, we understand, be carried on departmentally. The probable cost will be about one lakh and fifty thousand rupees.—*Ibid.*

MR. HELLER'S ENTERTAINMENT.

MR. HELLER and Miss Heller continue to be nightly received with enthusiasm. This will be a fashionable night, and we beg to refer our readers to the excellent programme, published in our advertising columns, which has been put forward for the occasion. It contains Mr. Heller's choicest and most graceful feats. Some of the tricks announced have not been performed hitherto by him in Bombay. The titles of these are suggestive of something good, and we feel confident, from the specimens of the magician's powers which have gone before, that the actual performances will surpass even sanguine expectations. To-night will be a first class opportunity for seeing Mr. Heller and his fair assistant in their best; and we trust that they in their turn will have the pleasure of seeing a Bombay audience at its best. Something like a fashionable night is much needed to relieve the dingy sombreness of the principal theatre that our city can boast of—which is not saying much for our theatres.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. GOGAH, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Cutch Mandavie with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. James Faichney, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Cayzer, and eighty deck passengers.

THE S. S. PATNA, Captain T. Sanders, sailed yesterday for Cutch and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Varavul—Mr. Ashdown. For Cutch Mandavie—Dr. F. Slolilizka. And thirty-nine deck passengers.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

AT a district court-martial, assembled at Rawulpindee, on the 9th September, Hospital Apprentice William Henry Chamberlain, Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the 38th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Rawulpindee, on or about the 21st July 1871, been drunk. 2nd.—Having, at Rawulpindee, on the 31st July 1871, whilst under arrest, broken his arrest, before he was set at liberty by proper authority. The court found the prisoner guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service.—At a district court-martial, assembled at Rawulpindee, on the 9th September, Hospital Apprentice Cecil Diggs, of the Subordinate Medical Department, and attached to the 36th Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Rawulpindee, on the 21st July 1871, been drunk. The court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service. Both of the sentences have been approved and confirmed.

URGENT APPEAL.

THE Indo-British Institution, supported entirely by voluntary contributions, is in serious and urgent need of assistance. It is in debt to the amount of Rs. 1,531-2-10. The monthly expenditure, though kept as low as possible, amounts to Rs. 875; whilst the receipts from all sources do not average more than Rs. 650 per mensem. If the difference is not immediately forthcoming, the number of children must be reduced. At present the schools contain twenty-three girls and thirty boys, and applications for admission are being constantly refused by the committee, for want of funds. Of your charity, help this institution by sending a donation in reduction of the debt, and also by becoming a regular subscriber, according to your means, in order that its most charitable operations may be extended.

Benefactors of Rs. 100, and annual subscribers of Rs. 30, are entitled to vote at the annual meeting held in February.

Donations and subscriptions will be most gratefully received by any of the following members of the Committee:—

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay, President.

The Ven. the Archdeacon of Bombay, Vice-President.

The Honourable Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice of Bombay.

J. Firth, Esq., Bombay Educational Society's Press Bombay.

M. H. Starling, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Bombay.

Professor Candy, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

P. Ryan, Esq., Secretariat, Bombay.

The Rev. Charles Gilder, S. P. G., Bombay, or by

Tudor Trevor, Esq., Accountant General's Office, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Also by John Ryan, Esq., Grant Road, Bombay, and the Secretary S. P. G., Bombay.

Indo-British Institution, Bombay, 9th October 1871.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE HIGH COURT.

AT a sitting of the High Court, the other day, the case of Keshowrao Crushna, special appellant, against Bhowanjee bin Batsjee, special respondent, was disposed of before the Hon. Mr Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justic Kemball. The particulars of the case will appear from the following judgment.

MR. JUSTICE MELVILL said—The defendant borrowed from the plaintiff Rs 6,442 11-3, bearing interest at 6 per cent, and executed a deed of mortgage, by which he conveyed a house to the plaintiff, and covenanted that, in default of payment of principal and interest within four months, the plaintiff might sell the house without notice to the defendant, and apply the proceeds to the liquidation of the debt, any balance which might remain due being recoverable from the defendant with compound interest. The plaintiff was also to account to the defendant for the rents and profits of the house. The plaintiff has come into Court asking for a decree for the principal and interest, and for an order for the sale of the house. This decree and order have been made, but the Subordinate Judge has laid all the costs of the suit on the plaintiff, on the ground that the mortgage-deed gave him a power of sale, and it was therefore unnecessary for him to come into Court, until he had exercised that power, and found it insufficient for the purpose of recovering the full amount of the debt. The plaintiff appeals against the order as to costs, and also against the refusal of the Subordinate Judge to award interest during the pendency of the suit. The defendant has filed an objection under section 348 of the Code, on the ground that, under the terms of the mortgage-deed, he is not liable for interest after the expiration of four months from the date of the deed. We are always very unwilling to admit an appeal on the question of costs. I think that I should adhere to the principle laid down by the Privy Council in Attenborough v. Kemp (7 Jurist, N.S. 665), viz., that an appeal in respect of costs should only be entertained in cases in which no discretion has been fairly exercised upon the question, and the decision of the Court below has proceeded upon mistake or misapprehension; and that, where a *bona fide* care and discretion has been exercised, no appeal in respect of costs should be allowed, and the question whether such discretion has been well or ill exercised should not be entertained. But, while accepting this as the general rule, I consider that I shall not be contravening it, if in the present case I allow the propriety of the Subordinate Judge's order as to costs to be called into question. To lay the whole of the costs of a suit on the winning party is an extreme measure which is only justifiable in cases in which a suit may have been wholly unnecessary for the purpose of establishing and enforcing the plaintiff's right. If the plaintiff can show that such an order was made under a mistake or misapprehension of the law, and that the filing of a suit was a necessary proceeding, or, if not absolutely necessary, that it was a reasonable and discreet proceeding, then he is fairly entitled to ask an Appellate Court to set aside such order. What I have to consider then is whether the Subordinate Judge acted under a mistake or misapprehension as to the law, when he held that the power of sale, inserted in this mortgage-deed, made it clearly unnecessary for the plaintiff to apply for a judicial order of sale. With a single exception, to which I shall presently refer, I have not been able to find in the reported cases any decisions of the courts in India on the subject of a mortgagee's power to sell, without the intervention of a Court, in cases not governed by English law. The English law is of course perfectly clear. Not only has the mortgagee the power to sell, without the concurrence of the mortgagor, in cases where such power is expressly given by the mortgage deed, but by a recent statute such a power of sale is made incident to all mortgages, unless it be excluded or limited by the mortgage deed. The case above referred to is that of Bhowanee Churn Mitra v. Kishen Mitra (Calcutta Sudder Dewanee Decisions, 1847, p. 354.) Although that case stands alone, it is a very valuable authority. It is stated in the judgment of the Court to have been a novel and unprecedented case. "It may safely be affirmed," the Judges say, "that no such condition (*i. e.* a power of sale given to the mortgagee) is to be found in any document produced in the Company's Court since the Code of 1793 came into operation, between parties contracting in the mofussil. If then respect be had to the universal impression throughout the country, and to the uniform practice of our Courts, the presumption must be against the validity of such stipulation." As it was the first case of the kind, so it appears to have been the last: and Mr Macpherson, in his work on Mortgages (p. 46), accepts the decision in it as settling the present state of the law in Bengal and the North-West Provinces. The case was very fully argued, Sir J. W. Colville, then Advocate General, appearing in support of the sale made by the mortgagee under a power contained in the mortgage deed: and the Judges unanimously held that such a power was repugnant to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the Regulations, and unsuited to the circumstances of this country. Our Bombay Regulations, like those of Bengal, contain no provision regarding the sale of a mortgaged estate under a power of sale, for clause 3 of section 15 of Regulation V. of 1827, referred to by the Subordinate Judge, has no real bearing on the question. If it has any such bearing, it seems to me to indicate rather that a civil suit is necessary than that a mortgagee may sell the property without a suit. In the present case, as in the Bengal case, the point raised is a novel and unprecedented one. I do not remember ever to have seen a document executed between natives in the mofussil, in which such a condition was inserted, nor do I believe that such a power of sale has ever been exercised in the mofussil, for, if it had been exercised, the question would almost certainly have come before the courts. I am strongly disposed to agree with the Calcutta judges as to the impolicy of allowing sales by mortgagees in the mofussil. The mass of mortgages consists of mortgages of ancestral fields, made by ignorant cultivators to greedy and unscrupulous money-lenders. The great object of the money-lender is to get the land into his own hands, and when he has succeeded, he is the worst possible landlord, spending nothing on the improvement of his estate, and rackrenting the unfortunate ryot, whose proprietary rights have passed from him, but who is willing to slave for the usurer rather than abandon the field of his fathers. When we stand between two classes such as these, it is the borrower, and not the lender, whom we should protect. Any measure which tends to the general transfer of proprietary rights in land from the cultivating to the moneylending classes, should, in my opinion, be viewed with the greatest jealousy. We have introduced into our system, to the great benefit of the ryot, the English doctrine of the equity of redemption—and I am happy to say that this Court has determined to adhere to that doctrine, notwithstanding the attempts which have been made to wrest a recent decision of the Privy Council into a weapon for attacking it. But this would be of little use if we were to allow mortgagees to sell the property whenever they pleased, without the intervention of acourt of justice. As the Calcutta judges say, "this Court has only to declare such a condition legal, and in the course of a short time not a mortgage bond would be without it. The mortgagee would then sell his debtor's property to suit his own time, and in such manner, and with such publicity and formalities as he thought proper. Fraud, it is to be feared, would frequently accompany the transfers, and the property fall into the hands of the mortgagee, or some of his connexions, at an inadequate price, leaving the lender at liberty still to pursue the borrower for the balance that may remain after the sale." Of course it may be said that the system has been found to work well in England. That must be presumed to be so; for the Courts, which were at first opposed to the introduction of such a system, have long since recognised its validity, and the Legislature has now gone so far as to annex a power of sale to contracts in which the contracting parties have not provided for it. But it does not follow that the system is suitable to other countries, or to this country in particular. The Code Napoleon (Articles 2078, 2090) absolutely excludes it, declaring any stipulation for a power of sale to be exercised by a mortgagee, otherwise than through the Court, to be null and void. The nations of Continental Europe generally have, I believe, adopted the same rule (see Story on Bailments, sec. 309,) and a like rule is found in the Code of Louisiana. The notes of the Indian Law Commissioners on the first draft of the Penal Code sufficiently show in what high esteem the Louisiana Code is held by those who have been concerned in legislating for India. The sale of a pledge by the creditor certainly does not appear to be opposed to the Hindoo law. Mr. Colebrooke's Digest, vol. 1, p. 141, gives a text of Brihaspati, "When the debt is doubled by the interests, and the debtor is either dead, or has absconded, the creditor may attach his pledge, or the debtor's chattel, and sell it before witnesses; or having appraised it in an assembly of good men, he may keep it ten days, after which, having received the amount of this debt, he must relinquish the balance, if there be any. Having ascertained his own demand by the help of men skilled in arithmetic, and taken the attestation of witnesses, he commits no offence by thus recovering it." The very next text, however, points to the intervention of judicial authority in such matters. "When the pawner is missing, let the creditor produce his pledge before the King, it may then be sold with his permission; this is a settled rule. Receiving the principal with interest, he must deposit the surplus with the King." This last text prescribes a process very similar to a decree and sale under a decree of Court: and whatever texts may be found, which may seem to authorize independent action of the creditor, it is certain that the usage of the country is opposed to it; and as a guide to our Courts the usage of the country takes precedence of the Hindoo law. It is perhaps not necessary for the purposes of his suit to decide positively that a sale by a mortgagee, under a power contained in the mortgage deed, would be void. That question is open to just so much doubt as to render legislation on the subject desirable: and I am glad to see that the Indian Law Commissioners, in their sixth report, propose to legislate in the right direction, if I may venture so to say, the rules proposed by them oblige a mortgagee, who desires a sale, to obtain it through the agency of a Civil Court, and prevent him from buying the property himself at the Court sale without the leave of the Court previously obtained. "We hope," say the Commissioners, "that the artful contrivances by which land is often acquired much under its value by means of the process of foreclosure, may thus be checked, and that sales, being made openly under the supervision of the Courts, will be fairly conducted." For the purposes of this suit it may be sufficient for me to say that for the reasons which I have stated, it is extremely doubtful whether the plaintiff could have made a valid sale under the power contained in the mortgage deed; that he would have been very ill advised, if he had attempted to exercise a power so novel, and of such doubtful validity; and that even if it were not absolutely necessary for him to come into Court, he showed a proper and wise discretion in so doing. It follows from this that he is entitled to his costs. No doubt, if the defendant had shown that he had offered to join the plaintiff in making a conveyance of the property, and was ready to pay any balance which might be due, the plaintiff would fairly have been made to bear the costs. But the evidence on the record, even if reliable, does not prove this, or anything like this. It only shows that two persons who made an offer to buy the property were referred by the defendant to the plaintiff. The sum offered was less than the sum due to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff would certainly not have been bound to part with his security, even if the defendant had joined in the conveyance, unless he thereby obtained full satisfaction of his debt. I think that the plaintiff is also entitled to interest until the date on which his debt was satisfied, though on the other hand he is bound to give an account of the rents and profits up to the same date. The Subordinate Judge has taken the account correctly up to the date of the institution of the suit, so that it only remains to do the same for the period intervening between the date of the suit and the date of payment. I would therefore amend the Subordinate Judge's decree by ordering that an account be taken of the rents and profits of the mortgaged premises received by the plaintiff between the date of institution of the suit and the date on which the decree of the Subordinate Judge was satisfied; that the amount found to be owing on such last-mentioned account be deducted from what shall be found to be due to the said plaintiff on account of simple interest at 6 per cent. accruing due between the same dates; that the balance, if any, be paid to the plaintiff, and that if, on the contrary, the amount found to be owing to the defendant on such account of rents and profits be in excess of the sum found to be due to the plaintiff on account of interest, the amount in excess be paid to the defendant. I would also direct that the defendant bear all costs throughout. In other respects the decree of the Subordinate Judge should be confirmed.

MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL said—I quite concur in the order it is proposed to make on this appeal as to costs and interest, but as the ground on which my opinion is based differs from that taken by my brother Melvill, and as I am unable to agree with him in thinking it to be a matter of great doubt whether the mortgagee could have made a valid sale under the power given him in the deed, it becomes necessary for me to make a few observations. I agree in thinking that the Lower Court laboured under a mistaken apprehension of the law in holding that "the institution of this suit simply to enable the plaintiff to sell the house was quite uncalled for," and for that reason saddling the plaintiff with all the costs of the suit, and that this, therefore, is one of those cases in which, as regards costs, we should entertain an appeal. It appears to me that the Subordinate Judge has misunderstood the rights and remedies of a mortgagee. It is a clear rule that a Court of Equity will not prevent a mortgagee from using all the remedies belonging to his character and exercising all the powers that are given to him as and when he pleases: even concurrently (2 Spence, 634.) A power of sale is only an additional remedy, and on that account (vide note [c,] 2 Spence, 634,) it was held that it does not interfere with the right of a mortgagee to foreclose; consequently it must be held that it was competent to the plaintiff in the present case to bring his action, and that being so, following the usual rule in suits by mortgagees, he was entitled to his costs. But assuming for the sake of argument that the only remedy left to the plaintiff under the terms of the mortgage was to sell the property on which his debt was secured, I must confess I see no objection to the ruling of the Bengal Sudder Court notwithstanding, to the exercise of such remedy. The introduction of a power of sale into mortgage deeds in the mofussil is no doubt, to say the least, unusual, but I do not understand why on that account it should not be exercised, nor am I aware, whatever may be the law in Bengal, that the exercise of such a power is in any way repugnant to either the letter or spirit of our Regulations, it being borne in mind that prior to the ruling in Ramjee vs. Chinto, it had been invariably held in this Presidency, where there was an agreement that the right of redemption should be confined to a particular time, that on default made the property in the thing mortgaged passed absolutely. Moreover, I do not understand why the Courts should interfere with arrangements fairly entered into between individuals for the purpose of avoiding expense and delay, merely because some possible injustice is dreaded. My own experience teaches me that the professional money-lenders neither desire nor seek to possess themselves of land, and where cases of oppression and fraud do arise, the Courts are open to those aggrieved.

CABUL AFFAIRS.

THIS year the revenue from customs has turned out to be very small, and the Amir has instituted an enquiry into the cause. The Mustofi reported that little or no silk had that year come from Bokhara. There used to be a considerable trade through Cabul of indigo from Bokhara to Peshawur, but this year this trade had also decayed. The merchants found a ready market in Bokhara itself where they sold it to the Russian merchants and army. The articles sold to the Russians were chiefly silk, indigo, tea, and goats. At Tashkind there were reported to be twelve thousand Russian troops collected. Abdul Rahman, who is staying in Karchi near Tashkend, asked the permission of the Russian General to proceed to visit the Czar. On being refused, he asked leave to go to Balkh. This also was refused. He was much discontented, as his family is now much scattered. It is reported that a Russian Agent has been sent to China to make an arrangement for mutual defence against the Yarkandis. The Russian proposal is for the Russians and Chinese to build fortified cantonments on their respective frontiers, and in ease of the Ataligh Ghazi attacking either of them, to assist each other in war. Of course this is only the common report, but we should think the Chinese will be slow to make such an alliance. The further the Ataligh advances upon China, the more precarious is his position, while the Chinese will not much regret to see his forces drawn off to attack the Russians. The agent has not yet returned. Possibly when the Yarkandi merchants come down here next month we may learn more of the doings of the Ataligh Ghazi.

It is known however that the Russians have a strong force in Khokand and also on the Kashgar borders, where a camp has been formed.

The Russian expedition down the Oxus to Organdj is troubling the Amir of Cabul considerably. He has instructed Yakoob to keep a strict watch over the northern Herat border and to help neither one party or the other, and keep down any disturbances.

Mahomed Surwur Khan and his brother have been imprisoned in one house together.

The Amir has sent three lacs with Yakoob for the payment of the Herat army. He also ordered the Governors of Candahar, Ghazni, and other places on the way to receive Yakoob with the utmost respect and salute him according to his rank.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

LOOSHAI.

A SUPPLY of Norton's tube pumps is to accompany each column of the Looshai expedition.

THE 26th Punjab Infantry left Umballa *en route* to Peshawur on the 5th instant, arriving at Meean Meer on the 11th. The following officers are present with the regiment:—Lieutenant-Colonel Williamson, Commanding; Major Longmore, Captain Douglas, Lieutenant Lewis, Lieutenant Fulford, Ensign Dennig, and Assistant Surgeon McKenna.

BURNING AND SINKING OF THE LADY MELVILLE.

THIS forenoon, at about 11-45, an explosion was heard in the lazarette near the stern cabin of the Lady Melville, lying in the river; and immediately after the chief mate gave an alarm of fire. The fire-engine on board was at once fitted up, and the utmost endeavours were used to prevent the fire spreading further. Intimation was sent to the Police Fire Brigade, which arrived on the spot soon after 12-30, with two engines. The smaller one was at once placed on board a dinghy and a forcible stream of water ejected down the after hatchway; the larger engine proved to be perfectly useless, as the distance of the vessel from the shore rendered it impossible for the engine to throw the jet far enough to be of any use. About 20 minutes after the Police Fire Brigade, the River Steamer Fire Engine arrived on the spot, and mooring near the stern of the burning vessel, speedily brought several hoses to bear upon the fire. Dense volumes of smoke occasionally issued from the hatchway, and in about an hour's time the fire had evidently been got under to a certain extent.

The immense quantity of water poured into the burning vessel by the fire-engines caused her to gradually keel over to the starboard, and at about 4-33 P.M. she went down suddenly in about seven fathoms of water. The men of the fire brigades and the sailors of the vessel were on board at the time shifting the cargo to the port side, so as if possible to right the vessel; and several of them had very narrow escapes from drowning. The mizen-mast was almost burnt through, and the vessel's main deck is about six feet under water. The men and officers managed to save the greater portion of their personal property, which was brought ashore by dinghies. The vessel, loaded with jute, rice, and corn-bags, was to have sailed on Monday. An immense crowd was present during the whole time, and every endeavour was made to assist the officers and men in securing and removing their property to the Sailors' Home.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal*, Oct. 14.

OFFICERS' PAY.

IT is not, we think, generally known that when an officer of the Royal Army becomes entitled to increase of pay for length of service, he is only allowed 2s. in this country for each 2s. 6d. he may be entitled to at home. This is simply charging an exchange rate of 20 per cent. We have always understood the equivalent of an English shilling in India to be a rupee, but we find it instead to be about ten-pence. For instance, an officer, after so many years' service, becomes entitled to an increase of 2s. 6d. a day, which would be on an average about Rs. 37-8 per mensem, but he only receives Rs. 30. This is bad enough, but when the officer desires to send this very money home (of which he has already been cut 20 per cent.) for the use of his wife and children, the Government charges him 4½ per cent. extra, or rather more than we would pay for a bank bill at the present rate of exchange.—*Pioneer.*

ABDULLA.

Two photographs of the prisoner Abdulla having been sent to the Superintendent of Police at Mirzapore, they were shown by the Rev. Dr. Mather and the headmaster of the zillah school to some members of the Arabic class connected with that institution, without it being given them to understand in any way that these were the likenesses of the assassin or indeed of any culprit. Four or five of the students almost immediately recognized the photograph as that of a man named Abdulla who had attended the Arabic class about two years ago and was present at the written examination held in the school in December 1869. They also stated that he was a native of Cabul and rather advanced in years, and that he had attended the school for only about four months—statements corroborated by a reference to the School Registers. The head-master and Dr. Mather, before whom this identification took place last Saturday, lost no time in acquainting Captain Fagan and Mr. Simson, the magistrate, with the facts of the case. The latter sent for the students on the following Monday, and having re-examined them in court and taken their statements on oath, sent three of them down to Calcutta by the next mail train in charge of one of the European teachers of the school with a letter to Mr. Hogg, the Commissioner of Police. Every little helps: we shall gradually learn something of the assassin's antecedents.—*Pioneer.*

MANY of our contemporaries have speculated as to the object which Abdulla the assassin had in assassinating the late lamented Chief Justice of Calcutta. Some affirm that it was nothing more than an act of religious fanaticism, whilst others are of opinion that it has a political design. With regard to the former supposition, it would not be difficult to prove it an erroneous one. Had the diabolical deed of which Abdulla has been guilty, originated from fanaticism, there would have been no necessity for selecting the Chief Justice as his victim. Any European would have answered the purpose, and gained for the assassin a passport to Heaven. The villain might have killed either Mr. Justice Phear or Mr. Justice Paul, whilst lurking in the vestibule of the High Court on the day of the tragedy; but both these Judges were allowed to pass into the building unmolested, until the appearance of the Chief Justice, when he was struck down by the assassin's knife. It is thus clear that religion had nothing whatever to do with the perpetration of the foul deed. Neither can it be said that it was committed from revenge. Abdullah had suffered no personal wrong from the late Mr. Justice Norman's decisions, and as for the petition which the murderer pretended he had presented to the latter on the steps of the High Court, we know it was intended as a blind to deceive the public. It being thus shown that neither religion, not personal revenge, could have had anything to do with the assassination of the Chief Justice, the only conclusion we can arrive at is, that it *has* a political object and probably some connection with the Wahabee trials. In the first place, Abdulla is a Wahabee, and in the second the assassination occurred immediately after the refusal of the Chief Justice to appoint a day for the hearing of the appeal cases of some of the Wahabee prisoners. Moreover, the late Mr. Justice Norman had given decisions against them. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, there are strong grounds for supposing that Wahabeeism is at the bottom of the affair. We shall be sadly mistaken if the enquiries that are now being made as to the object of the deed, the associates and antecedents of the murderer, do not eventually corroborate our opinion on the subject.—*Mofussilite.*

UTILISATION OF WATER ON THE HIMALAYAHS.

WE are informed that Mr. William Sanderson, C.E., has for some time been engaged in making experiments with the object of trying how far it would be possible to utilize some of the water-power of the Himalayah mountains, in connection with light mountain tramways to our sanatariums. That the power which runs to waste in those hills where over 100 inches of rain fall annually, is enormous, there can be no doubt; and that by *tanking up*, for which the natural gorges and valley in the mountains often offer facilities, this power might sometimes be made *constant*, is equally clear. Mr. Sanderson's idea of using the rush of water *down* hill to drag a train *up* is at any rate ingenious.

THE FLOODS.

SINCE the subsidence of the floods it has become apparent that the last year's bed of the Ganges, as it runs past the Cachar land beyond the village of Shahabad, has completely silted in, and a new channel has been cut nearly a mile beyond the old one, that is, to the east. The Department of Public Works, warned by last year's experiences, is taking active steps to assist the river in its new humour; and by means of spurs is trying to deepen the newly-formed channel, and assist the filling-in of the old one. Had similar steps been taken last year, it is probable that a considerable tract of most valuable Cachar land would have been saved.—*Pioneer.*

OFFICIAL DESPOTISM.

A GROSSER or more arbitrary instance of official despotism, it rarely has been our duty to record. In the Goordaspore district, on the left bank of the small river Chukkee, lies a tract of country locally known as the *Puthantee Talugua*. Its lands are entirely dependent for water on the mercy of the clouds or on irrigation from five water cuts from the Chukkee. These watercourses, or *cools*, are extremely primitive; they have existed for years. They affect the vested interests of no less than thirty odd villages, the cultivators of which are their sole proprietors. During June last, certain canal officers, without any reference to the local officials—without any intimation whatever to the parties immediately interested in the matter—took upon themselves to shut off all five of these *cools*, just as the lands had been got ready for sowing and at a time when water was urgently needed. It will hardly be credited, that the *Zemindars*, ever since, have been deprived of their only means of irrigation, for wells they have none. The autumn crops are entirely destroyed, notwithstanding which the Government demand has been realized, at the cost of extreme distress and discontent among the villages. All this, the result of the most unjustifiable procedure of departmental jealousy and greed.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE CHARGE AGAINST CAPTAIN NICHOLETTS.

WE understand that the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered an enquiry into the administration of Captain R. C. Nicholetts, officiating cantonment magistrate at Mooltan. It would appear, that a petition signed by several inhabitants of the Mooltan Sudder Bazaar, was, some weeks ago, sent up to His Honor complaining of certain alleged illegal practices of Captain Nicholetts in the discharge of his functions as cantonment magistrate. The cause of complaint seems to have been his having, when first appointed to the post, whipped several of the complainants for offences they had committed, when as a subordinate magistrate, or, an officer with such powers, he had no authority to do so. A preliminary inquiry was held into the matter, *strange to say*, during Captain Nicholetts' absence on leave, and it was found that the allegations of the petitioners were in the main correct; but that they had been for two and half years, apparently, been brooding over their wrongs, in fact "nursing their wrath to keep it warm." Captain Nicholetts has, we believe, sent in an explanation of his conduct, excusing himself on the ground that he was under the impression when he first joined that as Superintendent of the Sudder Bazaar he had certain whipping powers, which that official formerly possessed before the law under which such powers were granted was repealed, but as soon as he discovered he had not such powers that he discontinued the practice; and finally, that the whipped had not complained at the time.

Orders have, however, in the meanwhile been sent, we hear, to suspend the officer in question, pending an enquiry into the charges made against him, and the receipt of a full and satisfactory explanation of his conduct from him.

These charges being brought forward and the resignation of the kotwal of the Sudder Bazaar, which was occasioned by his being handed up by the cantonment magistrate being sent in about the same time, are matters not unworthy of note.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE APPROACHING SUN ECLIPSE.—The inhabitants of Ootacamund must be anything but early birds when they have to receive advice like the following from the local paper:—This phenomenon, to occur on the 12th of December next, will commence at Ootacamund at 32 minutes and 53 seconds past 7 in the morning and last in totality for 2 minutes and 8 seconds. As few of the residents—and we shall have none but residents at that period of the year—are in the habit of rising early, we would advise them to be on the *qui vive*, so as not to lose the sight of "Ootacamund in darkness."

STEALING TELEGRAPH WIRE LINES.—On the 29th of August the telegraph line was cut by some unknown party, in the Pali village, about a couple of miles from the Bhurtana Railway station and 14 miles from Etawah. There was a regular stoppage of communication of all sorts from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., when the signaller in charge of the Bhurtana telegraph office deputed a khalasi to see what the matter was. The messenger returned with an errand that 49

had to retire till they could find other means of getting at their enemy, who was nothing loath to see them come on. The musketry fire became sharper as Carey drew nearer, and his skirmishers, advancing in very good line, were engaged with Grant's men in the outer cover, but now and then rattling volleys from Erle and Trotter's companies of the Guards in front staggered them, and inflicted terrible losses, and the artillery on the hillocks searched out their supports. The enemy did not appear to see or mind the artillery which played upon them, nor to count the gaps in their ranks before they deployed. At 10 Carey's left Brigade was extending still towards the right, and his right Brigade making urgent advances against the hillocks. At 10-20 the action was furious. The enemy's battery on the flank was telling on the defenders of the outer line of defences, but his infantry was checked by the direct fire of artillery and musketry. He seemed to bring up his reserves or to have formed in two lines, and his movement towards the left was suspended by the menacing aspect of the Life Guards and the effect of Tod Brown's guns. But in the right and centre he came on now in great strength, this time supporting his attack by the fire of a battery, which opened at long range. The Guards and Rifles, halting and firing as they retired, began to fall back on their inner intrenched position, but Lysons still kept his ground on the left, and the Life Guards held the right of the line, the outer line of the position being bulged in towards the centre and left as the Guards and Rifles slowly and finely retreated over well-sheltered ground.

While every one was looking to the front, and watching the slow withdrawal of Guards and Rifles, a column of the enemy's cavalry began to show itself on the front of the right flank. It swelled out and spread on the undulating ground, and wheeled into line in beautiful order—very fair to look upon—on the left of the infantry advancing after Grant's retiring skirmishers. In the fold of the rising ground, bright, but secret, lay Marshall's cuirassiers. The Prince of Wales's Brigade threw out a very pretty line of skirmishers of Hussars, which advanced with its left thrown obliquely against the line of the invisible Life Guards. They went on boldly, and began to fire in front The Life Guardsmen gave a heave, as it were a glacier just loosening in sunlight before its rolls over, and then swept over the ridges and came in a torrent of steel on the light Hussars. Nimble as they were many must have fallent, and all must have been brushed away like flies. This charge checked the advance of the cavalry and compromised the infantry on their right, but it is only fair to say that the Umpires, on the other ride, are reported to have decided that the Life Guardsmen were destroyed. The Duke of Cambridge considered the charge very well done, and as a matter of the pure picturesque it was beautiful. This was at 10-30. Having done their work here the household Cavalry retired to their original position, and the cavalry in front of them manœuvred to get ground which would enable them to overlap the line, just as a fusillade, followed by the rapid development of artillery fire, told Grant that Staveley had joined in the fray, and was attacking his left. This news seemed to determine the General to give the order for his first line to abandon a very strong position, and as it fell back the intensity of his artillery fire became greater. It was a pity Grant retired so soon, for Carey, in his extension to the left, was not in close connection with Staveley, and as he went further round there was a gap between his Brigades, as it seemed to the spectators, which might have enabled Grant by a bold aggressive move to have cut off one from the other completely. One Brigade, indeed, advanced so recklessly that the Umpires decided that two regiments of it were destroyed by the artillery of the redoubts, and were ordered to retire. There was some wonder expressed by experienced officers that Grant had withdrawn his Field Batteries so soon from the advanced knolls, but it was "*reculer pour mieux sauter*"—to strengthen his works of surprise. As Prince Edward's Brigade fell back Lysons adapted his line to circumstances, and Carey, advancing still, was suddenly brought to a stand still by the fire of 30 pieces from a front of six field works and by the rolling musketry from the intrenchments. Smyth's Brigade was magnificent to look upon, but it was in evil case It could not have stood before that fire moving over a plain packed from end to end. The Guards and Rifles speedily took advantage of the check given to Smyth, and advanced to the Cross roads, whence they opened a very sharp fire, but at this time Staveley had forced back Lysons on the left and his Brigade was retired so as to uncover the guns of the works in the rear, while Staples hill redoubt, garrisoned by Middlesex Militia Regiments and Volunteers (seven battalions, under Colonel Burnaby, Grenadier Guards), burst into perfect volcanoes of musketry, which was kept up with the greatest vehemence till the "Cease firing" was sounded. They were supported by Field Artillery on the flank, and as Staveley pressed on the whole of Grant's position was covered with a front of fire t would be almost impossible for any force to withstand. The enemy's artillery could not protect it, for every knoll was clean swept by Grant's guns, and as Lysons fell back and Staveley deployed on the left, the exposure became greater and the result more terrible, while Carey, with one Brigade *hors de combat*, was obliged to renounce any direct attempt on the other face. Grant's cavalry were now massed on his left, almost at right angles to the front of his original line, quite secure under the Batteries and the V formation, within and along which the Division was concentrated, was unassailable, for it could not be attacked at the top. It was 12 o'clock. The trumpets from the Duke of Cambridge's position, near Staples-hill, sounded the "Cease firing" which, after a time, was stayed. The "officers' " call followed, and it was announced that Carey had had to retire and that Staveley could not continue his advance. And so London was saved and Sir Hope Grant had defeated his assailants.

The battle over, on an open space beside the deadly Batteries with their sandbag walls, a throng formed, such as gathered on Bisley Common after yesterday's fight, but never before in England. There may be 200 horsemen, some horsewomen, people on foot and in carriages; but it is in the horsemen that the interest centres. First, not in rank in the field, but in the notice of all, is the Prince of Wales, in the dress of his regiment, sitting his horse as an English gentleman should, his healthy and handsome face a little tinged by the sun of this autumn summer. There is the Duke of Cambridge, a practised, hardworking soldier, ready to serve his country as she would fain be served. There is the plain uniform, and the lined face and gray eyes looking out so keenly from under the helmet of Blumenthal—one of the right hands, for it had many, of that army which has altered the map of Europe for many a day. Other uniforms are to be seen, gay and curious. The fez of the Turk, the kepi of the sabreur of a soldierly face bronzed and worn by years of Algerian sands and sun, and many another strange pattern of martial head and body dress. There is more than one statesman, many nobles, and the throng is not without men foremost in letters and law, men who may be buried in Westminster Abbey and called great. These are the working bees. Drones there are, enough and to spare; but take it from its best to its worst, and in no hall of Parliament or saloon of the season shall you find a throng so various, remarkable for so many different reasons, so well worth watching for the ten minutes it holds together, while the Duke is speaking to his officers, as that which a military spectacle has to-day gathered together on this acre of waste land.

FLEUR DE LYS—A STORY OF THE LATE WAR.

I.

One morning last October the town of O ——, one of the oldest and most illustrious in France, underwent the humiliation of seeing a foreign army march in triumph through its streets. The event had been foreseen as inevitable more than a month beforehand; but the town was so proud and patriotic, its sentiment was so bright, the roll of its achievements so teemed with great deeds, that honest burghers, who ignored strategy, had been pleased to doubt to the end, half-thinking that some miracle would interpose to save them from such crashing degradation. But O—— was not defensible, as all military men well knew. The fortifications, behind which, four centuries ago, it had stood one of the most memorable sieges in history, had long been demolished; and as no others had been built in their place, nothing could have come of resistance but bombardment and total ruin. To spare the population these needless sufferings, the French garrison had retreated—not, indeed, without fighting, for appearance's sake and against double odds, a battle which was hopeless from the first.

And so the Prussians were tramping, with bayonets fixed and helmets glistening, through the narrow streets of the venerable city. The morning was grey and a little misty; a cold, drizzling rain had been falling during the night; and this, taken in connection with the sombre uniforms and travel-stained appearance of the invading troops, the silent throngs of spectators that bordered either side of the roadway, and the mournful notes of the cathedral bell (which happened to be tolling that morning for a funeral service), gave the solemnity much more the character of a burial procession than of a triumphal entry of conquerors. And yet there they were conquerors notwithstanding, and with all the pride of conquest stamped on their brows. There was no mistaking the dogged but exulting looks, the heavy, resolute tread, and that peculiar grasp of the rifle-stock which speaks of being on the watch and ready to fight again at a moment's notice; nor *did* the spectators mistake it. Singularly enough, however, the predominant feeling amongst them was evidently rather one of curiosity than of anger. The day before, the Mayor had, in great trouble of mind, covered the walls of the town with placards, beseeching the inhabitants to be calm, and not to insult their victors; but his fears on this ground proved unfounded. The crowds stared, but did not seem particularly shocked by what they saw. Perhaps during the first five minutes, whilst the vanguard of Uhlans were filing past, and a band that came behind them played the martial strains of the *Wacht am Rhein*, a murmur or two might have been heard, and a few French countenances might have been seen to turn pale; but soon this wore off. As regiment after regiment went by, and the crowd grew familiar with the aces of their foes, sensitiveness became blunted. By the end of an hour's time it had almost vanished; and, curiosity being then cloyed, the crowd lapsed into that state when it needs but a ludicrous incident to break the ice and revive that natural propensity to be jocular which lurks within all great concourses of men; and it so chanced that the needed incident occurred.

At a spot where four roads met was a plug-hole, which, having been somehow widened, formed an insidious and dangerous foot-trap. Most of the soldiers, with Teutonic prudence, avoided it; but one less wary set his foot in it, without looking, and before he could extricate himself was bumped by the man behind him, and this second man by a third; so that they all three tripped up and fell with a crash, letting go their rifles, and plunging their entire company into confusion; upon which a delighted titter broke out along the whole line of spectators. Somebody made a joke (rather feeble) about conquerors biting the dust, and the rest laughed at it. This encouraged a second wag, and then another; and from that moment all these Frenchmen stood consoled for the capture of their town, for the requisitions, and for everything else that might happen to them that day, by the thought that three of their vanquishers had made themselves ridiculous. Happy the nation whom such episodes can cheer! The remainder of the marching past went off gaily enough. The on-lookers criticized with much satisfaction, though in whispers, the cut of their enemies' coats, the poker-like rectitude of their backbones, the absence of pipe-clay on their belts, and, of course, their military tactics, which were generally voted absurd.

There was at least one person, however, among the throng whose sentiments did not undergo the same variations of cloud and sunshine as those which have just been noticed, and this was a young and fair-haired girl of twenty. In the morning—some two hours before the Prussian entry—there had driven into O—— a well-appointed carriage, drawn by two horses, and bearing an old gentleman and his daughter. This carriage stopped at a chemist's shop, then at a surgical-bandage maker's, and lastly at one of those depôts where all the appurtenances of a private ambulance might be bought—lint, linen, camp-beds, &c.; and at all these places the old man and the young girl were received with marks of almost exaggerated respect. It is true that the carriage displayed a coronet on its panels, which may account, in some way, for this deference; but it is also certain that the young girl was divinely beautiful, and that had she been anybody else but a duke's daughter, it would have made little difference in the amount or in the quality of the homage which men would have strewed upon her path. There are faces towards which all men feel drawn, and whose claims to absolute worship nobody calls in question. Hers was one of them. It was a face that would have made a craven feel chivalrous, and would have spurred a naturally honourable man to deeds of valour or sacrifice such as those of which legends tell. On the other hand, heaven help the man who should fall in love with such a face and not have his love requited! His life would become a torment, for he could never forget those features, with their sweet, grave expression—never!

The Duke—a slight, thin-visaged man of about sixty, who walked with a stiff knee and leaned for support on a stick—was essentially a French nobleman of that school who have sent the present age to Coventry. A Legitimist he was; not cynical or morose, but one of those who can feel no sort of sympathy for modern ideas; are intimately persuaded that they will all break down; and, pending this consummation, hold aloof, washing their hands of politics and of everything else which may bring them into active contact with a world which they neither understand nor esteem. One could read his character, his prejudices, his proclivities on his face as in an open book. He was dignified but cold; his manners were marked by the most perfect courtesy, but—except when he was talking to persons of his own rank—there was in them just the slightest tincture of sarcasm, as if he were constantly expecting that his interlocutor was going to commit himself to some outrageous proposition, and as if his not doing so were a matter of surprise to him. It is superfluous to mention that although in the month of October last, France was already in the enjoyment of Republican institutions, nobody would have ventured to address the Duke otherwise than by his title. Thrones might fall and constitutions vanish, kings or emperors might be deposed and Frenchmen citizenize one another to their hearts' content; but throughout all changes and chances this nobleman was Duc de Bressac, and meant to remain so.

"Then I will have all those articles sent up to the castle, Monsieur le Duc," said the shopman of the ambulance depôt obsequiously, as he escorted the noble customer and his daughter back to their carriage, after they had remained more than an hour making purchases.

"If you please, M. Galuche," said the Duke, hoisting himself into the carriage by the aid of his stick and his footman's arm.

"And you will try to let us have them as early as possible, M. Galuche," added Mademoiselle de Bressac, in a pleading voice.

"They shall be at the castle as soon as over the roads are clear, Mademoiselle," answered florid M. Galuche, bowing low; and so saying he drew out his watch. "It is now close upon twelve, Mademoiselle—as the troops are to enter in another half-hour, it would scarcely be safe to send now; the roads must be already blocked."

"But I thought the entry was not to commence till two," exclaimed the Duke in surprise. "I had timed our coming so that we might get all our shopping done, and be back before they came in."

"There was a countermand last night, M. le Duc," replied the shopkeeper, renewing his bows. "The troops were not to have come in till the afternoon. Yesterday we were enjoined to be in readiness to receive them at twelve o'clock."

M. Galuche had no very cogent reasons for detesting the war, for it had developed his particular branch of commerce in a way that was most satisfactory, and commerce was what M. Galuche naturally regarded as the *ne plus ultra* of man's aims and thoughts here below. Nevertheless, finding himself in the presence of M. de Bressac, whose views were probably not commercial, he felt it binding upon him to show that the ancient patriotism of the citizens of O—— had not degenerated in his person, so he pursued with sudden lugubriousness: "Yes, twelve o'clock—a terrible event this, for our good town of O——, M. le Duc. I, for my part, have to lodge six of these brigands in my house—I received the billet-order this morning. Six of them!" and he drew, or pretended to draw, a sigh, very miserably.

"What are we to do now?" asked M. de Bressac perplexedly of his daughter. "We shall have to remain here half a day."

"If M. le Duc will so far honour me," broke in M. Galuche, with gasping alacrity, "I have a drawing-room above my shop where Mademoiselle could sit whilst the army was marching by. There is a capital view from the window."

"God forbid!" cried the Duke, biting his lips as if he had had a spasm; and to the unspeakable chagrin of M. Galuche, he saw a look of pain flit over the nobleman's features, and indignation flash from the eyes of Mdlle. de Bressac.

"I—a—of course did not mean that Mademoiselle should look at the march-past; that I know—a—would be too—too—distressing," blundered he, in a luckless endeavour to rectify his mistake. "I only intended to pray that Mademoiselle would do me the honour of accepting a shelter in my house, and partaking of such humble refreshment as it is in my power to offer."

But M. Galuche was saved the trouble of further apology by a loud flourish of trumpets which resounded at the end of the street. This he explained had been announced the day before as a signal that the thoroughfares through which the army was to pass were instantaneously to be cleared of all their vehicles; and in effect, a minute or two later a squad of Uhlans —part of the garrison that had been holding the town for a few days past—debouched at the upper end of the street, rode down it at an amble, and directed the Duke's coachman to draw up his carriage in a by-lane. The coachman, being English, obeyed without a word; but the footman being French, and old, could not submit to this order without having recourse to the solace of numerous shrugs, muttered oaths, and argumentative pleas, to all of which demonstrations the silent, armed Uhlans paid as much attention as if he had said nothing. Under their directions the carriage was stationed in a small street that led out of the main one, and it was from this point that the Duke and his daughter became the unwilling spectators of the sad-dest scene which can be given to loyal and patriot eyes.

At first M. de Bressac threw himself back in his seat without glancing either to the right or left of him, and his daughter did the same, neither speaking. But soon a kind of fascination drew the young girl's face to the window. She looked fixedly, yearningly, and with a sickening expression of sorrow; and insensibly hot tears began to course each other down her cheeks, whilst her frame trembled as if from cold.

Nobody who has not felt it can realize the sensation of seeing one's country invaded. As Mdlle. de Bressac looked, it seemed to her as if she were draining a cup of humiliation bitter enough and deep enough for a lifetime. No private sorrow could ever touch her like this. Her mother's death, which had been the one great grief of her young life, had moved her less; the loss of her father, if she lived to suffer it, could not, she thought, cause her pangs more acute and lasting. The soldiers tramped by, the guns jolted over the paving-stones, the hoofs of the horses struck the ground with almost rhythmical cadence; and these sounds, so stirring when it is a friendly cavalcade that produces them, shot throes of positive physical pain through her heart. At last she could bear it no longer, and, shivering all over, drew her head in. As she did so, she involuntarily glanced up, and her eyes encountered those of a Prussian officer, who had been gazing at her as if spell bound for more than half-an-hour.

He was a young man of about six-and-twenty, of strikingly handsome features, and eyes remarkably intelligent and mild. The tasteful light blue uniform with white facings which he was wearing set off to advantage his strong, well-knit figure, and he bestrode a powerful charger with ease and grace. Probably he was acting in some sort as marshal, for though Mdlle. de Bressac had not noticed him, he had early taken up his position in the street where the carriage stood, and, in company with six mounted soldiers, seemed to be there to keep the crowd back. No doubt, his first glance at the beautiful occupant of the brougham had been of the kind which most men throw at pretty women; but, if so, it had quickly changed. The light look of levity in his eyes faded from them, and gave place to an air of generous and manly sympathy as he watched the lovely face bathed in tears, and marked the keen traces of anguish on the young girl's features.

He threw a glance behind him to see if it would not be possible to take the carriage out of its position, and spare its owners the rest of the sight; but the alley was a blind one, and its single issue was now closed. Perceiving this, the young officer turned his eyes again with increasing pity on the weeping face, and did not take them off. He gazed at her with an admiration that slowly grew every minute, and which at last became so trance-like that when, towards the end, Mdlle. de Bressac withdrew her face from the carriage-window and caught his eyes, he started as if from a dream, and, without appearing conscious of what he was doing, raised his white-gloved hand to his helmet, and bent to his saddle-bow.

She did not return this salute. Coming from such a quarter, and under such circumstances, it seemed to her an insult, and caused her to flush up to the eyes. The officer had time to perceive that flush, and to guess the meaning of it, and he slightly changed colour. In a few minutes more the triumphal procession was over, and the carriage was enabled to move away. The young Prussian followed it with his eyes until it vanished round the corner of the street.

Then—no longer the same man as he had been an hour before, for what transformations may not be compassed in an hour—he slowly rode off with his men in search of the quartermaster, to ascertain where his billet was. On his way he was far too much engrossed to notice, what he certainly would have, and *had* remarked that same morning, that more than one French-woman turned round to look at him as he rode past, and to remark, "Qu'il-n'avait pas mauvaise tournure pour un Prussien."

The quartermaster was standing in front of the town-house with lists in his hand, and a very mob of officers pressing round him. With more respect for the new applicant than his military rank actually warranted, for the young man was but a captain, the high functionary said to him, "Herr Hauptmann, your quarters will be good ones. You are one of a party of twenty who will lodge at the Château de Bressac." Then, in a whisper, "Fine house and capital cellar, Herr Graf. The Duke is one of the richest men in this country, and his daughter they say is ——"

But the arrival of more officers cut the remark short, and the captain had to turn his horse again. When out of the throng, he called to a workman who was leaning against a post, looking very much as if he had been consoling himself for his country's misfortunes with absinthe, and asked him for information as to where the chateau was.

"The Château de Bressac is not quite a league off," hiccoughed the Frenchman, with a praiseworthy attempt, to look dignified and sober. "You have only to follow the road straight, and, with that horse of yours, you ought to catch up the Duke's carriage, which was here ten minutes ago. Aye, a carriage with soft cushions like mattresses," added he, drawlingly. "A pretty thing for aristos like that to be dragged about under a Republic when good fellows like myself go on foot."

"Was it a carriage drawn by a pair of bays, and with a lady inside?" asked the Prussian.

"Ay, that's it—two bays that are fed better than many a good Republican, I'll be bound; and the lady inside was Malle. Fleur de Lys, the Duke's daughter."

The officer put his hand into his pocket, and threw the man a napoleon.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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